THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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THE UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Aims and Objects of the Organization

An American Society--What the American Mechanic Has Done--His Duty in the Future--Discussion of the China Question.

The Address by J. W. Burns, of Philadelphia, Before the United Order of American Mechanics.

The following is the address of the Hon. J. W. Burns, of Philadelphia, delivered before the Order of United American Mechanics at their meeting in the Keystone Skating Rink on Friday evening last:

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS—We have assembled this evening to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Order of United American Mechanics. I assumed that there are very many in this locality who are little if at all acquainted with the character of our order, it may not be improper to present some brief remarks the aims and objects of our organization. It is one that has benevolent and charitable objects in view. It is not my purpose, however, to dwell at any length upon this feature of the organization, because in this respect it is similar to a number of others. it comforts the afflicted and alleviates their distress. We wish rather to dispense some of those prejudices, which exist, and which have deterred many from uniting in accomplishing what is in reality the great object of this institution—that is, the elevation of the American social scale. When we say the American mechanic, however, we use the term in a very comprehensive sense. We do not exclude any persons of good moral character who are engaged in any legitimate employment, and I believe when our motives are fully understood, there is not one member of our organization that men can reasonably object to.

There is one feature to which at first some may object. That is, the fact that we are Americans exclusively. It is only those who are born under the protection of the American flag that are admitted into the order. This has led some to suppose that we have proscriptive principles in view. But, we say, our order is not in any sense of a political character, and if it advocates anything at all political, it is only such measures as are calculated to promote the general welfare of a stimulating character. The feature of nationality that this exclusion of persons not of American birth has been adopted, and in this respect we as Americans are very much like the people of all nationalities that we can find in the different parts of our country. We find, for instance, that Irishmen have such associations as the Sons of St. Patrick, and in these associations they endeavor to keep up and stimulate feelings of favor and fellowship for their own country and all that pertains to it, and no one thinks the less of them for so doing. We find the Scotchmen have their Thistle Societies and their St. Andrew's Societies. The Germans have "Bunds," and they assert that their country is superior to all others, we see no unfriendly sentiment toward them, because this is regarded as a generous and manly feeling. It is for this reason we feel inclined to cultivate a similar feeling. And for the reason to do so, for it is much to be feared that the people of our country are becoming lost in the history, are forgetting too much of the men and the days of the early history of our Republic and the conspicuous part performed by the men of that time—the Roger Shermans, the Franklins and others, at the time when the great old men who passed through the war of the Revolution and could detail the interesting and exciting scenes of that struggle, there was more of national patriotic feeling in our hearts than there appears to be at the present time. Therefore, it is eminently proper that we should associate ourselves with a view of keeping up a feeling of this kind.

THE AIM OF THE ORDER.

The great aim of our order is to elevate the American mechanic to that position in society to which his usefulness properly entitles him, and we use the term mechanic in a comprehensive sense. If we would elevate him, we must elevate the whole superstructure of society, for it is the great body of useful men of our society that must come up to the standard engaged in mechanic arts. We have a great many associations in our country, which I have some times thought so exclusive in the attention of men that no single one of them accomplishes the object it aims at. It is most important that we should have one which will receive concerted attention in a great degree upon the subject of the social and political welfare of our country. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in all useful and legitimate employment. In our country at the present day, under the most favorable circumstances the most useful members of society is not such as it ought to be. If we look back for a number of years we will find that the basis of real social independence among the great producers of this country has been lost for many years ago. The condition of the most useful men among us is more precarious than it was forty years ago. Hence the necessity for systematic efforts to correct a condition of society, which is calculated to degrade and demoralize a vast body of community. We see men engaging in empirical pursuits and speculations, often detrimental to society, and making more money than mechanics can make by useful toil.

Our order hastaken as its motto and as illustrating its principles a single word—"Honesty, industry and sobriety. The aim is to show in a practical manner that those things form the only true basis of a pure code of morals. These our order encourage, and condemnate injustice to any one in society. We might say with a great deal of truth that such an organization is necessary for the preservation of the institutions upon which our country is founded. Our forefathers, in endeavoring to establish the American republic endeavored to erect a form of government different from any that then or has since existed, and justly prided in the world's history. The idea of that government was to secure to honest and useful men the rewards of their industry. If we look to different forms of government we find that those which are most oppressive are those that take from the people what the people produce. Whether it be a monarchy where the throne surrounded by a nobility or a military revolution exerting despotic power what their labor produces, the effect is the same and we shall find it is these that are oppressions of the people. Our forefathers wisely decided that there should be no monarch or king or titled nobility; they wisely established in the way they had secured entire freedom to the people to enjoy whatever their labor would produce, but a careful observation of the working of things in our country will show us that enormous fortunes are accumulated, and a few individuals own the immense wealth of the country, while the laborers depend for a precarious support on wages for a subsistance. It is obvious from all this that there may be tyranny and despotism in the almighty dollar as well as in the sword or scepter of military despotism. If there is any accumulate wealth can exercise the same kind of power over the people. We know there are men amongst us who can say: "Let it be done," and by merely signing their names to a piece of paper magnificent mansions arise, under the hands of architects, artizans and mechanics. Excessive wealth exercises to a very great extent a power over the people that is unfriendly to their freedom. It would not be proper upon an occasion of this kind to enter into a discussion of the measures by which those things may be remedied. Every person will readily perceive that good may come by the formation of an organization that will deliberately take these things into consideration, and if we see if we cannot find a remedy that will place the useful portion of the community in that condition in which the founders of the American Republic designed they should be.

I have said the condition of the American mechanic was more precarious than it was forty years ago. At that time mechanics were own the dwellings that shelter their families, although their salary or profits as matters of value has increased, and their wages have increased, yet their comforts, their refinements, their dwellings have not increased adequately increased. They are found in that position in which it is necessary in many instances that they go hat in hand to ask as a favor that they may receive the privilege to toil for the profit of others. In saying this, I do not wish to convey the idea that our order sanctions anything like antagonism between employers and journeymen. We believe that is unnecessary. Our organization contains employers and laborers. We can meet and cordially discuss whatever measures may be presented, and we believe the interests of employers and employees are mutual. The organization shows us there is a screw loose somewhere, and that there is need of a remedy to restore that refinement and respectability which is absolutely necessary to enable the mechanic to rear his family in such circumstances as to be respected and in such a manner as will make his children ornaments of society as well as useful members of it.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Not only is this condition of things upon us, but we are in far greater danger than ever before, and one of such imminent character that those who have hitherto opposed our order now begin to see that there is necessity for organization to prevent the breaking down of the interests of the working men of the country.

You will readily perceive I allude to Chinese immig ration. I think no one who examines the subject can fail to readily perceive if this inferior race of people—a people different in morals, different in habits, and consequently different in every respect—a people that may not be proper to use the word) degraded; I say it is obvious to my mind, and it must be to that of every candid person who will examine the subject, that if the principle of this class be infused into our country to under-work and degrade the wages of the American mechanic, that the utter demoralization of society is inevitable. I have recently read the proceedings of the citizens of San Francisco, California upon this subject, and in this far western State I would say our order has but a mere foothold, and there is but little perceived to some extent the degradation that must endure if this people are brought in to our country, and in discussing the subject there they are continually spoken of as inferior people, and they protest against their being brought to the country, and are trying to unite in efforts to check their immigration. I would say in advance of the bumper that will lead men bent upon making money to disregard the welfare of the community, that the effect of that tends to benefit American society, for the mere purpose of enriching a few, those Chinese would never come to our country if the Americans in the country did not first come here. They are not disposed to leave their own country unless strong inducements are held out to them. It cannot be denied that the liberal spirit of our institutions it would be impossible to prevent the immigration of individuals who choose to come, yet it would be easy to have Congress prevent associations from buying the labor of those men and paying their expenses across the ocean here and when that has been advanced. This is a thing that could readily be prevented without the infringement of any individual's rights. Every one who is aware of the manner in which the Chinese live at home, and the manner in which they require for their labor, will readily perceive how strong the inducement would be to them if offered in this country to underwork the wages of the American mechanic. They also have a wonderful aptness for some of the mechanical arts; they have a wonderful aptness in imitating things, and this is sometimes manifested in a ludicrous manner, as the story of the master of a vessel will illustrate. He sent a coat to a Chinaman, requesting a new one made of the pattern furnished. The old coat had a patch on the sleeve, and the new one came back with precisely the same kind of a patch on its sleeve! Many arts they learn with great readiness. We can readily perceive what will be the fate of the American mechanic if we allow a population of the kind to come into our country? We have had our laws convulsed from end to end, and have experienced the most terrible civil war of modern times to get rid of the abnormal influence of a class in our country, and why should we now, for the mere purpose of gratifyin greedy avarice, allow another race to be calculated in a greater degree to exercise demoralizing influences to come by these forced measures to reduce the wages of working men so that no man by his mere labor can support his family and maintain his proper position in society. The manners and morals of the people too, are of such a character that the infusion of them into our country will lead to the utter degradation of the people. The history of the world teaches us that the most important feature that we should have one which will receive concerted attention in a great degree upon the subject of the social and political welfare of our country. Those engaged in agricultural and in all useful and legi imate employment. In our country at the present day, under the most favorable circumstances the most useful members of society is not such as it ought to be. If we look back for a number of years we will find that the basis of real social independence among the great producers of this country has been lost for many years ago. The condition of the most useful men among us is more precarious than it was forty years ago. Hence the necessity for systematic efforts to correct a condition of society, which is calculated to degrade and demoralize a vast body of community. We see men engaging in empirical pursuits and speculations, often detrimental to society, and making more money than mechanics can make by useful toil.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

SHALL THERE BE TWO REPUBLICAN TICKETS?

This is the great question before the Republicans of Allegheny at the present moment. As the outcome of well-defined public sentiment, created by the abuse of power long possessed by corrupt leaders, a ticket composed of good and true men and lifelong Republicans, has been placed in the field. What is there to be said against it? What good reason can be given why another should be placed in the field? What Republicans equally good and true will consent to stand against it, and thus incur the responsibility of dividing the party and endangering its success? The present ticket is in no special interest. No faction or class can claim the nominees. It cannot be pretended that they are not in full harmony with the party, not devoted to its welfare, or, if elected, will not perform every duty well and faithfully. Is more possible—would less be tolerated? Another ticket, if honest men were insane enough to nominate one, would necessarily be from other motives, and other objects; for why two tickets for the same motives—with the same objects to serve? Why should the party be rent and endangered merely for the sake of antagonism? When men come to reflect dispassionately, they must perceive that, after all, the setting in the field of a second Republican ticket will amount to this—no more, no less.

The question, therefore, which addresses itself to the Republicans of Allegheny is: Is there sufficient reasons for a second Republican ticket? It is not an exaggeration to say that only a few persons, actuated more or less from personal feeling and perhaps from interested motives, will answer the question affirmatively. When asked for reasons, they are not able to give any that meet the case—none that will weigh a moment with reasonable, reflecting men. If, therefore, another ticket is put in nomination, the party rent and its integrity and success endangered, on those who have any agency in doing it will rest the responsibility.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?

The burden of the plaintive song sung by the "Ring" is that the Reform Republicans are disrupting the party organization. The feeble strain is occasionally varied by the fierce growl of some ring-master, that he will vote the Democratic ticket if the Reform Republicans do not clear the track for the "Ring." Just so. Instinct is infallible, and our "ring-master" will follow where it leads. We can only congratulate the Republican party on a good riddance.

A word on disorganization and opposition.

In 1868, the party in this county had a solid organization, and cast about 26,000 votes for General GRANT. We had a clean majority in round numbers of 11,000. Six members of the General Assembly and one Senator were chosen that year. Our other Senator was chosen the year previous. The Republicans of Pittsburgh presented the names of two distinguished citizens of the county for the office of United States Senator, to be filled by the General Assembly of 1869.

It is not stating the case too strongly to say that every one of the 26,000 voters would have been satisfied with, yes, would have *rejoiced* at the election of either of these eminent men. Every county, more; every man of them would have been satisfied with our delegation, if they had made an *earnest* effort in favor of either, and failed after having done their whole duty. Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have had no Senator for nearly forty years. Everybody agreed that this was our opportunity. Public opinion in ever quarter of the State, with a few exceptions, conceded it to us. No part of the State had better claims. Here the Republican party first came into existence. Here it was strongest, purest, truest. We had saved the party in the State from defeat many times. Pennsylvania's greatest interest in the election of Senator centered here. Of the candidates, one had been our able, efficient, and acceptable representative in Congress for ten years, and had the confidence of the party. The other, by his able, eloquent, consistent, uncompromising advocacy of the principles of the party—by fighting her battles in season and out of season—had justly earned the title of "champion of the Republican party," and was favorably known and esteemed all over the State, and far beyond the limits of the State.

These were our claims, this the situation, and these our candidates. How did our delegation, elected with reference to this very question, discharge their duty? They had been warned and did not errignorantly. We quote from the COMMERCIAL, of December 1st, 1869:

> "The people of Allegheny county with to have the United States Senator. They want one candidate, and do not want two. We call on our Senators and Members of the House to meet and decide between the gentlemen named. This decision, we doubt not, will be instantly acquiesced in by the candidates and their friends. The responsibility rests with them and they should exercise it at once. The weight of this great county must not be frittered away in a contest between two of her citizens."

But what did the delegation do? They could not agree? Oh! no, no. They could not agree! They contrived to divide openly—four to four. They managed to nullify the entire strength of Allegheny county, and barter away her just claims. For what? A mess of pottage. They secured for a citizen of Pittsburgh the State Treasurership—for a man whom no person had presented as a candidate, and who says himself that he was not a candidate. They had no difficulty in agreeing on him. They could not agree to help to give Allegheny county her just rights and claims, but were a unit in trying to cover up the evidences of their own delinquency, by showing ardor in obtaining for Pittsburgh what Pittsburgh had not asked for and did not desire. If there was ever a grosser betrayal of a political trust, we have not heard of it, and pray GOD to be spared the pain of that knowledge.

The people of this county were amazed —people everywhere were amazed at what some called the imbecility of our delegation. But those behind the curtain, and those, too, who got a glimpse behind it, were not astonished. It was only a case of bargain, sale and transfer, a common case, in which the consideration was not money. Some of the delegation were *willingly* transferred, very *willingly*, indeed, to SIMON CAMERON; and others, we think a majority, *unwittingly*. A case of hopeless disagreement. "Honor requires you to stick to your candidate," etc., etc. The interest of the constituency the last thing thought of, or rather not thought of at all.

In this transaction, no money was passed or bargained for in all probability. There was nothing of the kind, to which the law attaches the name of bribery. There was nothing in it at all but shameless treachery, treason, if it be a stronger term, to a constituency which had honored and trusted the perpetrators of it. Some of the instruments of the treason, were instruments only; the rest could plead superior obligations to their *master*, SIMON CAMERON. One of this delegation is now before the people asking additional honors; another holds a public office which he owes to SIMON CAMERON. Some of the young Venetia claim to have had a part in the game of treason played at Harrisburg, but we must think that it was a subordinate one.

Let the honest, candid Republican ask himself the question, Have we had an effective, *trusted* organization in this county since this Harrisburg business? In 1869, our boasted majority of 11,000 dwindled to 4,000, and our candidate for Commissioner was beaten. Last year the "Ring" conspired to defraud Gov. GEARY out of the re-nomination, against the wishes of nine-tenths of the party. The scheme was detected and exposed, and the "Ring" smashed for the time, as the "organ" said Tuesday. But the snake was only "scotched," not killed. The present Executive Committee (so-called), was appointed by three men, one of whom, and the most interested and active, was ROBERT W. MACKEY. The Committee is Mr. MACKEY'S Committee, not that of the Republican party.

We have nothing to say here about minor frauds. Hereafter the questions may be pertinent how many candidates did we vote for last fall who were not nominated? How many delegates went to the State Convention of 1869 who were not elected? Of these matters hereafter.

At present the question is, who are the disorganizers and disruptionists? Are they the men who betrayed us at Harrisburg, and their followers, or the Reform Republicans? We are willing that the people should decide that question, and it will not be our fault if it is not fairly and fully brought before that tribunal.

THE "organ" is as mad as a disturbed hornet, and we must really make some allowances for it. As respects consistency, in its present ruffled temper, aggravated, no doubt, by the hot weather, it is out of the question, and we make no great account of it. According to the "organ" one day there is *no* corruption in public place. The next day there *is* corruption, and it is now and always has been in favor of reforming it. One day there never was any "ring," and on the same day the "ring" was smashed a year ago. To-day the party is pure and free from disease, and to-day we are entreated to come and cure the lepers, &c., &c., &c. But the prime-movers of the Reform movement, in the most righteous judgment of the "organ," are either "knaves or fools"—that is to say nearly a thousand intelligent, reputable citizens of the county who signed the call, and the many thousands who support the Reform movement are "*knaves* or *fools*. The opinion is strong enough to have been inspired by brandy without much water; but we incline to the opinion that is the product of excitement and bad temper. Let the new man at the wheel exercise something of the virtue of self-control. It will do him good. Indeed, if rumor be correct, he needs it much. Meanwhile, with customary forbearance, and that courtesy on which we value ourselves not a little (our only vanity), we will not press a question relating to *knaves* and *fools* applicable to the "organ."

THE Congressional Republican Committee, on which Mr. CAMERON is the presiding genius for Pennsylvania, has had a meeting, preliminary to commencing operations. Senator WILSON is Chairman. It is suggested that the first duty of the Committee will be to give the country a satisfactory reason why Congress continued the Income Tax. Mr. WILSON especially should have leave to explain why, after opposing it, he joined the enemy and moved the Tax in the shape it stands in the bill. The Ring "organ" in Pittsburgh, which has been and still is a consistent advocate and defender of the odious Tax, will perhaps give some home-made excuses for the proceeding. CAMERON, who has taken Pennsylvania under his wing, may think it best to try his hand at the business. It is rumored that old WINNEBAGO will take on himself the task of "fixing things" in Allegheny, where just at present his interest is thought to be in serious danger. The Ring managers here, who worship at his shrine and run the party in his interest, are earnestly imploring his assistance. To turn the party in the State this fall with a view to his own re-election was CAMERON'S purpose in getting himself put on the committee. In Allegheny county is perhaps as good a place as any to begin.

THAT certainly is a nice little arrangement,—nearly half a million of city funds in the hands of a ring for private advantage, while the tax gatherer is going his rounds for as much more! JOHN BARTON, Esq., deserves and will receive the unanimous and hearty thanks of the community for taking the first step looking to the breaking up of the unexpended balance ring. Progress has been made during their eyes opened, they are fast coming to the determination, from which nothing can swerve them, to SMASH ALL RINGS, TURN OUT THE SPECULATORS AND CORRUPTIONISTS, AND PUT HONEST MEN IN OFFICE. The public mind already perceives that the reform movement was begun not a day too soon. Among Republicans the determination to put it through is so fixed and unalterable that though the leaders cry out "stand by the party" from morn till midnight, from midnight till morn, they will cry in vain. Reform means the salvation of the Republican Party, for it contemplates honesty and economy, the expulsion of corrupt and incompetent office holders, and the repossession of their own affairs by the people.

THE "organ" declares that there is no occasion for the reform movement, because there is nothing to reform; that those engaged in it are "either fools or knaves;" that, any way, they are "dunces." The other day it conceded that reform was needed, but claimed that the Ring should be trusted to work it out. It looks, therefore, as though the leaders had determined to brave it out and demand a popular indorsement without giving a promise or pledge in amendment. This brazen audacity is paralleled only by the further declaration that the people do not desire reform, will not co-operate to produce it, and are prepared to sustain the Ring. In this spirit the leaders are proceeding. Blinded by their own folly they scorn the people, impeach the intelligence of the public and place them on the low level in politics and morals with themselves. Can there be better reasons for striking boldly for reform, and standing firmly by the reform candidates?

THE "organ" finds tune in its advocacy of the iniquitous and inquisitorial Income Tax, to instruct Republicans in their duty. An authority that declares that the people don't know what is good for them, or they would be for the Tax, cannot hope to stand well. A teacher or reformer that defended the management of the city funds, whereby individuals have the use of nearly half a million of the "unexpended balance," while the tax-gatherers are calling on the tax payers for nearly as much more, will be an object of interest for its impudence and dishonesty. Reformers whose antecedents connect them with every kind of special legislation for the procurement of jobs, are not likely to have influence with the people; nor is the fact that even now they are engaged in money-making schemes by the exercise of power which political leadership confers on them, calculated to strengthen them in public estimation. The people are unalterably opposed to the Income Tax; and are equally opposed to those who support it, and in addition make politics a trade.

DRIVEN to the wall, the old political leaders are making desperate efforts to induce the Republican nominees to withdraw. Unable to give a single reason why the ticket should not stand for the suffrages of the party, this is the only chance. The proposition is an insult, not only to the candidates themselves, but to the great body of the party by which they are supported. The only reason that can be given for the withdrawal of the candidates is that they do not represent the Ring. The leaders are profuse in promises to nominate equally as good men. Let us see if they do. If there is to be any withdrawing it will be time enough then. The proposition of the leaders proves their insincerity—that they do not intend to keep their promise, and that they are engaged in a trick to perpetuate their power and make another grab at the spoils, at home and at Harrisburg.

IT is amusing to see how lustily the organ of the "ring" comes out for reform. When before has it been known to raise its voice for reform, or even turn a respectful ear to the demand for the reformation of the terrible abuses of corrupt special legislation? When before has it ever uttered a word in favor of better men in office? Even now it fails to come squarely up to the work. Inconsistently enough, while making professions favorable to reform, it pleads piteously for the continuance in power of those who have been the chief impediments to reform, the principal promoters of the abuses against which the people are thoroughly aroused,—the ring leaders in corruption and extravagance. But for the resistance of the politicians whose case the "organ" pleads so earnestly, constitutional prevention of special legislation would before this have been applied; guards would have been set between the people and plunderers, and Pennsylvania, not Illinois, would have had the honor of being first to frame a constitution in the interest of honesty, economy and progress. When have the ring ever said a word in favor of reform? Never, nor do they now commit themselves to it. The reason is obvious. Genuine reform in Pennsylvania as sweeping and thorough as that contained in the Illinois Constitution, would deprive them of the occupation whereby they subsist, to wit: office holding and legislative brokerage in particular, and raiding on the public in general. After a career like the one which has made the politics and legislation of Pennsylvania odious all over the country, these leaders now wish to be accepted as good reformers—an insult to the intelligence of the people.

WE permit the gentlemen who recently awarded contracts for indexing, etc., at the Court House, to use all the space they choose to take to explain why the contracts were awarded more nearly to the highest than the lowest bidders. It will be seen that they take considerable. Whether even after occupying so much space they have succeeded in making the matter clear, the public will judge. It may be—it probably is —"all right," but isn't it a little curious that for the biggest job a notorious hanger-on for office should have been counted in, and so many competent persons who offered to do the work for a good deal less money and give ample security for the faithful performance of the duty, should have been carried out! It is true that an attempt is made to explain these things, but is it successful? Is there such a thing as a Court House Ring that needs breaking up? On the Commission for awarding the contracts are gentlemen of recognized standing for integrity and intelligence. We prefer to believe simply that, as is too frequently the case, they failed to prevent that which did not, after all, have the approval of their best judgment. Let us have reform!

"THE OS AGAIN," imploringly cry the Ring. If they would but add—"while we again try the offices," the whole story would be told. These ring politicians divide among themselves probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars annually in salaries—taking from the tax-payers a sum probably twice as great as would be a fair compensation for the services performed. To keep the offices within their circle, they have for years made nominations to suit themselves. Under their rule primary meetings and conventions have become farces and frauds. And when the people manifest a disposition to submit no longer to their tyranny, they cry out, "try us again!" Promises of reform are plenty, and as cheap as plenty. But let them be accepted now, and the result will be that the power thus obtained will be used by the obnoxious leaders, swarms of pensioners and hordes of corruptionists in securing by special legislation and other contrivances, of which they are capable, themselves in office for at least another dozen years.

IT is an old dodge of debauched leaders, when their offices and emoluments are threatened, to appeal to Republicans to stand by their party and defend its principles. It is in this way that they make merchandise of sacred things, and use them for reprehensible objects. Year after year is the Republican party ridden and driven in this way, and its principles pawned at junk shop conventions, set up by political brokers. Even now you hear them crying out, "Stand by the party!" "Stick to Republican principles!" All of which means, stand by the leaders, stick to the ring. This sort of thing, in the parlance of the day, is played out hereabouts. These appeals have been made and responded to till the party majority in Allegheny has become reduced to less than a fourth it formerly was, till Republican principles even will not save it under such leadership. Appeals like these now ring in the ears of Republicans, but they will be ineffectual. The time has come when this prostitution of party and principles must cease.

IN the report of the House proceedings on Saturday is the following:

> MR. NEGLEY introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships as an auxiliary service, and to provide for the transportation of the United States mails to the ports of Europe, India and China, and for the promotion of immigration from Europe to the Southern States.

The information that is wanted is, in what manner are these things to be "promoted" —what subsidies are contemplated—how much money, how much land? And many —not a few, it is probable, among General NEGLEY'S own constituents—will doubt the policy of giving anything whatever towards "promoting" immigration "from India, China, or in some portions of New England mechanics and operatives entertaining the idea that this sort of thing has been too much "promoted" already, and it is fair to presume that the sentiment will be general against giving subsidies, either of land or money, to encourage this description of competition in the labor market of this country.

THE fate of Dr. SCHOEPFE rests with GOV. GEARY, all legislation and other efforts in his behalf having failed. The Governor, it is known, entertains no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, though in the estimation of very many others a reasonable doubt does exist. The case, like previous ones, illustrates the wisdom of a legal provision clothing the Executive with the power to commute the death sentence for life-imprisonment, whereby, while the community would be protected, the risk of hanging an innocent person would be avoided. In most of the States the Executive is clothed with this power, and it appears to be in accordance with justice and humanity. In the present case the Executive has no alternative but to sign the death-warrant or permit the prisoner lie in jail with his case undecided.

JUDGE STANLEY, of the San Francisco, California, County Court, has instructed the Grand Jury of the county to investigate the subject of the alleged existence of a political "ring" in the last of municipal officers to manage the municipal elections in the interest of the personal friends of the members of the ring.—*Exchange.*

Why not? What greater enemies are there to the public welfare than political "rings?" They demoralize legislatures, corrupt the public service and oppose the popular will. Here they are under indictment by the people, who will render the verdict at the ballot box. A tribunal higher than the Grand Jury has taken the rings in hand, and no fear need be entertained for the result.

THE rumor which put Mr. FISH out of the Cabinet has not had the run such rumors usually have. The Secretary himself has headed it off, by assuring his friends that he does not intend to retire, but expects to remain as long as the President wishes. That there were pretty good grounds for the rumor is altogether probable; but the change seems to have been given up, for the present at least, and this is probably true concerning the British mission.

THAT little Court House job just awarded to Mr. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, will amount to $15,000, perhaps a good deal more, for there is never any telling about such things; and many affirm that it is perfectly proper that he should have it, since it was mainly through his exertions that the *special act* providing for it, was put through the Legislature. Oh, the beauties of special legislation! Great is the Court House Ring!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A lady at Saratoga came to breakfast a few mornings ago dressed in a plain calico dress, with diamond earrings and neck-lace, and all the other ladies laughed at the incongruity of the costume, but Miss——, who is pretty enough to wear either, but too wise to matter them, declared that Mrs. B—— meant in the calico to express what she had been, in the diamonds what she was, and in the union of them her incapacity to forget either condition.

The story of John Gilpin was realized the other day at Hunter's Point. Mr. Peter Hayden, "a solid man" residing there, had a pet horse, and wishing to show off its fine points to some admiring friends, mounted his gallant steed and put him through a few paces. The gallant steed—which was without bit or bridle —took fright or offence at something, and suddenly dashed off at full speed, with his too confiding master clinging to his mane. Through the principal streets of Hunter's Point the unwilling Gilpin was borne, shrieking at the top of his voice. Dogs barked, called, and the public gazed in helpless amazement, until the horse at last, wearied out, stopped of his own accord, and the frightened rider was released. He is now willing to dispose of that horse at a very reasonable price.

It costs New York $2,000,000 annually to have its streets sprinkled.

S. N. Pike is going to erect a new opera house in New York, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

An employer in Iola, Kansas, whipped an apprentice to death on the 7th. The murdered lad was only fifteen years old.

The city of St. Louis proposes to place the social statistics of the city by wards, and has adopted an ordinance to that effect.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the New York *Herald* contains this paragraph: Russian policy is fond of secrecy of development. She is now the greatest force on the European continent, working towards that great unification of the human race which is the most striking phenomenon of our times. From the borders of China to the Russian bonds she has been building telegraphs and railroads, establishing trials by jury, disseminating one language and organizing a uniform system of administration. It is but a few years since that English travelers were killed for having made their way into Central Asia in disguise, and Vaneyer, the Hungarian traveler, was considered to have performed a great feat because he returned from there with his life. We have now the Tashkend *Messenger*, a Russian paper devoted to the interests of this rich province. Moscow commerce is made by Julius Zolinsa and Mamerto Pulido, two of the richest and most influential chiefs of the volunteers. After relating many important particulars about the said commercial relations, they conclude that "the time had come, and will come, for good men and great patriots to seek a compromise between the Spaniards and the Cubans, on the basis of something like that granted by England to Canada." A numerous and respectable party has formed among the Spaniards on this account, which is seeking to put an end to the present state of things in Cuba. It is evident the volunteers begin to feel the inability of the Spanish government to crush the revolution.

MAJOR CHAMBERS, indorsed by Gen. Auger, denies as commanding officer at Fort Fetterman that there was any truth in what Fisk and Cloud said about the officers of the Fort being "whisky drinkers," etc. Gen. Auger says: "Of the many absurd and false statements reported to have been made by Fisk and Cloud on his recent visit East, none is more utterly false than his alleged statement in regard to the officers of Fort Fetterman. The fact that Red Cloud has never been sober since his arrival, and during his visit, affords evidence that Major Chambers is correct in his idea that this statement is suggested by bad white men. I have no doubt it originated with Red Cloud's companion and protege—the renegade and murderer—John Richard."

THE N. Y. *Times* has been induced to copy from the *Beaver Radical* and Harrisburg *Telegraph* articles pronouncing the Republican reform movement "a failure." The *Times* has been imposed on; used simply to support the dominant party. Nothing but ignorance would maintain its character for intelligence and firmness it must be cautious how it does the small jobs of that miserable and decaying faction. The movement is no more a failure, is "master of the situation," as every intelligent man knows. Has the *Times* got so low as to do the dirty work of Cameron?

DEAN STANLEY has been searching among the old rolls and in the crypts of Westminster Abbey for the remains of King James I. In his dismal tour he found the coffin of Queen Elizabeth, with the pink velvet falling off its sides; ran across all the remains of judge old Gen. Monk, who restored the Stuarts, and prved into the casket that contains the clay of George of Denmark. What good is to result from this ghoul-like research among the dead cannot for the life of us see, as the body of James was at length discovered in Henry VII chapel, where the register always said it was.

DENMARK is in great glee over the prospect of a war between France and Prussia, and have even had patriotic illuminations in honor of the event. It would, perhaps, be as sensible on the part of the Danes to await the end of the war before going into such raptures, as it is almost impossible to guess what the conflict will bring to her. King Christian IX would doubtless like to see Prussia shaken until she is forced to drop Danish Schleswig, which Prussia gobbled up some time ago, and which she refused to restore to Denmark at Prague in 1866, but forgot or refused to do so.

REPUDIATION of the national debt still lingers in the purpose of at least a portion of the Democracy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, protesting against the funding bill, says: "If this measure passes, there will only be one resource, that of the entire repudiation of the debt, principal and interest." The *Enquirer* is one of the leading organs of what the Pamunny Society designates as "the only party that knows how to govern the country;" and it came very near making the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

GEN. CAMERON says that he was paired with Senator Sprague, on the income tax, so that his vote would have amounted to nothing. If Gen. Cameron has left the influence he can justly attribute to him, his presence might have been worth something. If Senators were to be excused because they have paired off, public business would have a poor show.

THE International Workingmen's Association is one of the most formidable organizations in Europe, now numbering fully one million members, distributed as follows: In France, 430,875; in Germany, 150,000; in Austria and Hungary, 100,000; in England, 80,000; in Switzerland, 45,226; in Spain, 2,718.

ACCORDING to the figures attached to innumerable Indian treaties, we now owe the Aborigines of the West the magnificent sum of $1,101,929 75. The Senate is willing to pay, but the House refuses.

THE aggregate tonnage from the three States of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts amounted during the past year to 67,826,912 tons.

SOME interesting statistics, relating to pig iron in this market will be found in our commercial department, on the third page, to-day.

STATE NEWS.

There were 239 deaths in Philadelphia last week—a decrease of 55 compared with the return of the previous week.

Col. John Piper died at his residence at Gaysport, on Sunday, 10th instant, aged seventy-one years.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* urges the appointment by the Legislature of an "Inspector of Food and Drink" for that city, to guard against the sale of adulterated articles.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools has appointed A. D. Rowe, of Lock Haven, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. H. Stranger, county superintendent of Clinton county.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* gives an account of the death of three persons, near Arendtsville, Adams county, resulting from eating apples after which was poisoned by the disintegration of the glazing in defectively burned earthen crocks.

On a wager of five dollars, a Williamsport drover carried one of his companions on his shoulder a distance of over a mile. And the man carried a light weight, either.

Jacob Saul, a resident of Washingtonville, Montour county, who was supported by the overseers of the poor, committed suicide on Tuesday, by hanging. Cause, dissatisfaction with his income.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says that A. P. Fowler, Treasurer of the Cook Robin Iron Works of Danville, and formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of that place, is a defaulter to a large amount, and has absconded. The liabilities of the firm are placed at from $110,000 to $150,000. Assets not known, but the impression is that they will pay seventy-five per cent. of their indebtedness. No information has been received as to the whereabouts of Fowler.

Mr. Hiram Fisher, of Allentown, is about perfecting a contract for the building of one thousand nine hundred cars for a New York railroad, nine hundred to be completed within three months.

On the 10th instant, two sons of Emanuel Musser, named Thomas and James, of Darlington township, Beaver county, were bathing in the Little Beaver creek, above the bridge, near J. M. Imbrie's. Thomas, the elder one, was taken with cramps, and his brother ran to him for assistance, James fashioned to help him, and after taking hold of him they both sank and were drowned. Their bodies were recovered. Thomas was 14 and James about twenty years.

John Ellis, an Irishman, lost his hat in French creek, at Meadville, last week, and, in trying to recover it, was drowned.

The *Miners' Journal* says: Quite an excitement was created in St. Clair on Tuesday afternoon by a citizen of that borough threatening the republicans he met, declaring that a citizen if he did not go to her husband and unsay what he had said derogatory to her character. The matter was finally settled when the irate lady came in unpleasant proximity to his person he said that he would go, and we presume that he did.

Several gigantic Indian skeletons have been unearthed near Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa., recently.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York, has just returned from Texas, where he was engaged on professional business. He says that it would be better, in order to have the mixed difficulty there started, to secure a convention of delegates from the mixed Spanish population of the State. A resolution embodying the above, submitted by Mr. Amey, contained a request to the Republican State Central Committee, to call a meeting in this way and to issue a call for a convention, to be composed as previously stated, was unanimously adopted.

There are several Democratic candidates for Congress in the different counties composing the Eleventh district. It seems that Monroe county is entitled to the nomination this year, and that two or three are already in the field. Luzerne county, Mr. Greenawalt, of the *Monroe Democrat*, Hon. Charlton Burnett, and Mr. J. B. Storm.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The Democrats of Warren county will hold their convention on Tuesday next, and if they place in nomination a good ticket, funds will be raised to assist them.

Two young sons of George Wunderlich, of Chester, were drowned on the 9th inst., while bathing.

Mr. Kingsley, of Farmington, died Saturday, the 25th of June, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. His death was very sudden, he being in only a few hours before. He was the father of the late Bishop Kingsley.

A Chester county paper says the chicken cholera, which proved so destructive to the poultry fraternity last season, is again making its appearance in some localities. Several farmers have recently lost a number of chickens from the disease. In one instance, as many as fifteen were dead in the morning, having dropped off the roost during the night.

A leading consumed eight hundred kegs of beer on the Fourth and remained sober.

In Chester county good butter sells at eleven cents per pound.

Mr. Jesse T. Zeigler, of Lawrence county, recently found a vein of iron ore on his farm which measures over five feet in thickness. It is pronounced a good quality of ore. It will be a paying institution if it only has the gift of continuance.

S. A. Kunkle, of Harrisburg, died on Thursday night from the effects of a fall from the roof of a building two days ago.

Gov. Geary went to Bedford Springs on Friday for a brief respite from his labors.

A son of John Hagleguns, of Lancaster, had his head taken off by the cars, on Tuesday.

In blasting to make an excavation for a new gas-meter at Lancaster, a fissure in the limestone was laid open, out of which flows a stream of water six inches in diameter.

Police officers in Downingtown take their night prisoners home with them, put them to bed and stand guard over them till morning—because they have no lock-up.

A careful man in an Eastern county waited till his wife went to the barn for hen's eggs and then tried his new gun with a load of bark shot at the side of the barn as a target. The doctor picked the shot out of her and the husband will have to pay $100 in addition to a divorce before he can marry the woman of his choice.

Governor Geary has appointed Garrick M. Harding, Esq., President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in place of Hon. J. N. Conyngham, resigned. Also appointed Hon. W. Jones, Esq., an able lawyer, Recorder of the Mayor's Court of Scranton. Both appointments give great satisfaction.

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On Wednesday the boiler at Patterson & Dickey's well, in Shamburg, exploded with great force, seriously but not fatally, injuring three men.

The Danville Lunatic Asylum is progressing very satisfactorily, and a good part of it will be under roof by November next. The one at Harrisburg is crowded to excess and the managers are anxiously waiting for the completion of the new one, so that they will have more room and can properly attend to those under their care.

A fire was raging in Baltimore, near Pittsburgh, killed a rattle snake last week, five and one-half feet long, with eleven rattles. In attacking and dispatching the monster, the young man exhibited an amount of pluck seldom met with among the fair sex.

Newton Champion, the murderer of Maggie Carney, in Philadelphia, died on the 2d inst., of pulmonary consumption. The Governor withheld the death warrant, on representation that the condemned was *non compos mentis*. On his death-bed he made a full confession. He was never regarded as insane by the officers of the prison. Notwithstanding the fact, however, there was a constant pressure upon Governor Geary for a pardon, which he persistently refused to grant.

A man named William Osenbaum, an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, attempted to jump from a passenger train, at Scranton, on Monday last, and fell under the cars and received such injuries as to cause death.

Thomas Jenkins and David Smith, Welsh miners at Wilkesbarre, celebrated the Fourth by a prize fight of nineteen rounds, in which Jenkins was the victor.

John Foren, of Harrisburg, celebrated the Fourth by getting very drunk, and being unable to get home, was found dead in a field next morning.

They are building a Universalist church in Johnstown.

The Bedford county Normal School will open on the 18th inst.

The following is a copy of the address of a letter which passed through the Harrisburg postoffice recently:

> Postmaster, here is a letter, and please shove it through.
>
> My stamp ain't first rate, but I guess it will do,
> Though I've carried it in my pocket for many a day,
> And has never been used on a letter before.
> Now, Mister Postmaster, don't you be a fool,
> There I want it delivered to——
> Dollsville, the nearest place to which this must go.
> In the State of Pennsylvania, which you well know
> Is the end of the net, although not the last
> Let the devil himself cannot get it to rhyme.
> And I've sent you the reward in full try,
> Lully old Postmaster with a glass eye.

A mortgage given by the Pennsylvania Canal Company to Harmon J. Lombaert, in trust for the holders of a $3,000,000 mortgage, is being put upon record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Lancaster county. The same document is also being recorded in fifteen other counties in this State. The stamps upon the mortgage amount to $5,000. The $5,000,000 are divided into bonds of $5,000 each.

A fatal accident happened on the fourth in the vicinity of Roxbury, resulting in the immediate death of a young man named Wm. Clandy, of Shippensburg. It seems that Mr. Claudy had gone under a bridge, which was old and weak, to catch fish, and while thus engaged the bridge fell upon him and crushed in his chest.

Samuel Bryner, of Stewart township, Fayette county, while walking through the fields near Fyle Falls, observed a strawberry in the grass, and in order to get it was bitten on the arm by a copperhead snake.

A little child of Wm. Matthews, workman at the Morgan Mines, near Broadford, swallowed a portion of concentrated lye on Monday, and died from the effects in eighteen hours.

There was shipped from the Yough region during June 792,400 bushels of coal and coke.

An excited parent in Harrisburg overhauled his daughter on the way to the depot with a young man, with whom she had concluded to spend the balance of her days. The young man was arrested and passed the night in the lockup. In the morning he will be provided with a license before he can marry the young lady.

The Secretary of Great Britain, during the past three months, amounted to $16,670,000. This shows a falling off of $274,000 as compared with the same period in 1869.

The station for the canal at Louisville is boated up the Ohio river one hundred and seventy-three miles.

THERE comes from Havana a pretty complete answer to the question of the annexing. It is that the revolution in Cuba amounts to little or nothing or to entitle the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents. Very recently unexpected proposals have been made by Julio Zolinsa and Mamerto Pulido, two of the richest and most influential chiefs of the volunteers. After relating many important particulars about the said commercial relations, they conclude that "the time had come, and will come, for good men and great patriots to seek a compromise between the Spaniards and the Cubans, on the basis of something like that granted by England to Canada." A numerous and respectable party has formed among the Spaniards on this account, which is seeking to put an end to the present state of things in Cuba. It is evident the volunteers begin to feel the inability of the Spanish government to crush the revolution.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CORRY, PA., July 8, 1870.

The Senatorial conferees for Erie and Crawford met at Corry on Thursday afternoon, and nominated Delemater on the forty-sixth ballot. Noble was nominally a candidate, but really only to secure the Erie conferees for Delemater. It is currently reported that Ex-Senator Lowry will run independently, and it is said with good prospects of success. S.

The Republican Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-first District will meet at the Monongahela House, on Tuesday, July 19th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says: It is alleged that Col. Wm. B. Thomas, the disorganizing Republican, abolition-Democrat, conservative-Chase, and radical-reform candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, is one of the most decided free-traders in Pennsylvania.

The temperance question is agitating the people of Indiana county. The courts having refused to license taverns in the boroughs of Indiana, the hotels, by agreement, were all closed on the late court week, and the public were left to seek accommodations elsewhere. A meeting of citizens was therefore held, and the stock for a new first class hotel was subscribed, and the building will be put under way at once. The Democracy are furthering the excitement and augmenting the trouble to the best of their ability. They boast that they will defeat the entire Republican ticket and Assembly (three members) in that district upon this issue, which they may place the Lower House in their hands.

Judge Kelley, the nominee for Congress in the Fourth district, was called upon by a committee on Saturday last, and formally notified of his nomination. He made a speech accepting the candidacy, and setting forth his views in favor of a protective policy, and on all issues now before the people.

The following in regard to the Convention of Republican Judicial Conferees from the minority counties is from the Philadelphia *Post*:

The question of unfavorable voting, or what is better known as minority representation, is exciting a great deal of attention from those who give political questions their earnest study. Advocated as it is by the eminent English philosopher, John Stuart Mill, and also by a host of other English thinkers of very distinguished abilities, it is not surprising that on this side of the water the question is very generally debated. Senator Buckalew of this State, is a profound believer in minority representation, and in the attempt to run through Congress a bill securing the same, but as it was found deficient in details, this bill or scheme was presented was found difficult of practical application, the bill was voted down. The State of Illinois has adopted the cumulative system by an amendment to her Constitution, voted upon by the people of that State, a few days ago. In view of these facts, a number of the Republicans in the Conference, for this term, met in the Girard House, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, and the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the system as given above.

George M. Carson, of Norristown, presided and speeches were made by W. H. Amey, of Allentown, Geo. Lear, of Bucks county, Daniel H. Mattney, of Montgomery county, Daniel Wm. Lilly, of Carbon, and Jacob Gumper, of Berks county. It was decided by the meeting that it would be better, in order to have the movement thoroughly started, to secure a convention of delegates from the minority counties of the Congressional district, and the convention is wide-spread that corrupt combinations of interested politicians have made the interests of the people subordinate to private speculations. In this combination, of which Cameron is the head and front, the name of Cameron was certainly a chief manager, and from end to end of the line of operations he skulked away, leaving a few Northern Senators and the carpet-baggers the distasteful and disgraceful task.

The tax upon gas as receipts, in which Senator Cameron and other large gas companies and politicians are so deeply interested, does not open wide the doors of fraud. Corporations cannot well make false returns of their gross earnings, but individuals can commit the grossest frauds upon the Government in returning incomes. Senator Cameron, reputed one of the most opulent men of the State, pays for himself and family on an income of $4,262. Other men, not reputed half as rich as Cameron, pay on incomes ranging from $5,000 to $10,000. Cameron, who is the strongest of the railroad bills pending, and who has been in the habit of buying Legislatures by the ton gross receipts, pays on a fraction of this income.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 16, 1870.

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURG, July 13th, 1870.

The stock market opened firm and steady, but in the course of the day grew weaker, and closed with a decline of ¾ to 1⅝ in some instances. Money is without material change. Governments weak, 6's having declined from 10⅝ to 8⅝, under supposed private dispatches concerning the Funding Bill. The decline in gold is from 12⅝ to 12⅜.

—Affairs in Wall street on Tuesday were comparatively quiet, although the gold market, which continue to be the center of interest, is still extremely sensitive to cable reports concerning the prospect of a European war. London telegrams at the opening of business reported an improved feeling and a general recovery in prices, 5-20s of '62 being quoted at 88¾, this owing to a London report that Prince Leopold had declined to accept the Spanish throne. Later telegrams, dated at two o'clock, denied this report, and said that the unsettled feeling again prevailed, 5-20s of '62 having declined to 87¾. The foreign bankers, whose transactions now centre in the premium, were sellers on the early dispatches and buyers on the latter, as we have before noticed, the immediate future of the market hinges entirely on the foreign news. Before the formal opening of the Gold Room gold sold at 114 to 113. The first recorded transaction was at 113¾, after which there was an advance to 113⅞, a decline to 113¼, and a return to 113⅝. Cash gold is abundant, and rates paid for carrying is indicative that the "short" interest is well covered, and also reflects the improved demand for money. These rates have been 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. The Government bond market has been feverish and in the main weak, the lowest prices having been made at the twelve o'clock call. We hear very little talk about the new funding bill, which it is reported the Conference Committee have agreed to. It is doubted if the loan become a law at the present, the subject of funding is overshadowed by the foreign news. In the local market the chief speculative interest continues in Tennessees, which were moderately active at the first board. The sold there at a shade lower than on Monday afternoon, while the new bonds were higher.

The New York *World*, of Tuesday, says: Wall street was excited yesterday by the European news in regard to the probability of war between France and Prussia, and well-informed foreign circles the opinion prevails that there will be no war, and that diplomacy will settle the Spanish question. To those familiar with the machinery for manufacturing sensational dispatches in regard to affairs at Washington, distant only about two hundred miles from New York, there is nothing astonishing in the manufacture of sensational and unreliable telegrams from Europe, three thousand miles off, in regard to the Franco-Prussian difficulty. If truth is difficult to ascertain in regard to a battle fought only two hundred miles distant from New York, it is not surprising to find the difficulty not lessened by the space of three thousand miles. The facts in the case seem to be, according to the last dispatches, that French securities have advanced at the close of to-day nearly 3 per cent. from the lowest point, and United States five-twenty bonds 2 per cent., and that sixty-day bills were discounted to-day in London at 2½ per cent. per annum. It is a remarkable circumstance that the capitalists and moneyhunters of London and Paris are not influenced by any feelings of panic in the disbursement of their cash. The legitimate presumption is, either that they do not believe in war at all, or that they think a war will not make their cash more valuable. The London and Paris capitalists have been always in the past the best authorities in regard to the final issue of complications in Europe. They are always the first to make money dear if they think there is any cause for such dearness.

The impression exists among the unthinking that funding the compound interest notes will reduce the interest of existing bonds by forcing holders to exchange them for the new bonds. It would be impossible for Congress has emphatically pronounced against repudiation in any form. The proposed funding bill simply authorizes the Secretary to sell four, four and a half and five per cent. bonds to any that choose to buy them at not less than par in gold. There is no compulsory clause even with existing banks. The new National Banks under the funding bill will be compelled to buy the four per cent., new bonds as a basis for the $54,000,000 new national bank currency authorized to be issued before the $45,000,000 certificates can be withdrawn or cancelled. When the new banks buy the four per cents. at par in gold, then the Secretary is forced to buy an equal amount of Five-twenty bonds in the market, paying gold to cancel the same, because the currency and the proposed funding bill prohibit any increase of the debt.

The *Herald* of Tuesday says the excitement has so far been confined to the Gold Room. The breakers on their appearance there at a very early hour this morning, and as the cable had already furnished advices up to noon to-day concerning affairs at the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse, the market was affected by news even later than that contained in the morning papers. The first reports giving 5-20s at 89¾, and rates down to 60-50, there was a half panic among the gold dealers, and sales took place at 113⅛ long before the session of the Board formally commenced. Private dispatches reported 5-20s as low as 89. A considerable difference between the closing price of gold on Saturday evening and that on the opening this morning invited heavy sales, which led to a decline to 113⅛ soon after the Board opened. It is somewhat that the fact that at the advanced quotations were the leading foreign bankers. From this point there was a reaction to 113⅝ and a subsequent decline to 113⅜, the latter being precipitated by the announcement that English capitalists had offered their services as mediator between France and Prussia. Later in the day, after which there was an advance to 113⅝, a decline to 113¼, and a return to 113⅝. Cash gold is abundant, and rates paid for carrying indicated that the "short" interest is well covered, and also reflects the improved demand for money. These rates have been 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. The Government bond market has been feverish and in the main weak, the lowest prices having been made at the twelve o'clock call. We hear very little talk about the new funding bill, which it is reported the Conference Committee have agreed to. It is doubted if the loan become a law at the present, the subject of funding is overshadowed by the foreign news. In the local market the chief speculative interest continues in Tennessees, which were moderately active at the first board. The sold there at a shade lower than on Monday afternoon, while the new bonds were higher.

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—The capital stock of the Venango Central and Beech Creek Oil Company is $100,000. The company has already paid in dividends $106,000. Only about ten acres of the company's property is developed, but the one well now pumping one hundred barrels a day belonging to this corporation.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Local Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being a member of the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists at the usual terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railroad Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday, taken as a whole, exhibited more firmness. Certain articles were more sought after; dealers were more anxious to operate. The war rumors still continue. If we have to feed the European armies there will be a large export demand for grain and breadstuffs, and prices will go up. The effect at all events will be unsettled until the fact is ascertained. The receipts of flour has been light for some days. There is, however, no scarcity. The fluctuations in prices will depend altogether on the war question, Breadstuffs and Provisions—The market was firm with a good jobbing demand. The advance in the Cincinnati market has made an impression here; holders are not anxious to sell round lots. The receipts since our last was—bacon, 275 tierces; dried beef, 15 tierces. Groceries—Market firm generally, particularly sugars, holders being very firm. Coffees are also held firmly. The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	2,851	3,187
Apples, bbls	31	31
Cheese, boxes	502	959
Corn, sacks	1,066	981
Wheat, sacks	4,853	2,652
Barley, sacks	729	620
Rye, sacks	199	235
Oats, sacks	6,502	9,097
Butter, pkgs	13	187
Bacon, tierces	243	501
Dried Beef, tierces	30	28

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue limited, the demand being full up with the supply. We note sales at $4@5 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady. Prices however are unchanged. Sales were moderate at the following: Soda ash, refined, in round lots to 1c; in small lots, 6@7c. Pearl: common 4½ cent., strong 5½ cent., bleached 6½ cent. Potash 7@7½c.

CARBON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@25c ⅌ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5¼@5½ ⅌ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal 4 and 5, ⅌ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $7 25. Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The market is firmer under the receipts of favorable reports from the leading Eastern and Western markets. Holders were firm and not disposed to make concessions in order to sell round lots. The receipts since our last were light, viz: Oats 283 sks; rye none; barley 311 sks; wheat 414 sks; corn 115 sks. The arrivals are purchasing wheat at, red winter $1 15@1 30; white $1 20@1 25 ⅌ bu., cash. The demand has fallen off and so has the shipping demand. Holders are not disposed to give way. They feel confident that their time will soon come. The new crop begins to move. We note sales from Ohio at bands at 48@50c, and from store at 53@55c. Corn dull, with more sellers than buyers; prices nominal; shelled 85@87c; ear dull and nominal. Rye not very active; the mills pay 85@90c. The quality comes up to the standard; the distillers are holding back, or offering lower figures. Barley—The receipts of Southern Tennessee is increasing; the last sale reported was at $1 10 ⅌ bush.

POTATOES—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The new crop is coming in very freely. We note sales at $3 50@4 50 ⅌ bbl as to quality.

PROVISIONS—The receipts have increased and prices have declined. We notesales by the coop at 50@55c ⅌ pair.

TOBACCO—The supply is increasing, and prices are tending downwards. Limited sales were made at 8@9 ⅌ pound. The demand for those grown at home brought $5 00@6 00 ⅌ bush.

TALLOW—The market is dull and prices for current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8½c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 05@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for oil barrels in round lots.

FEED—The market is quiet, but not very active. The mills quote at the following: Bran, $1 00 ⅌ cwt; shorts $1 50 ⅌ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 40 ⅌ cwt.

BUTTER—The market was quiet with a demand fully up with the supply. The receipts were 17) packages. Sales of a good article packed for shipment 18@19c, several lots being dispersed of; sales from store 19@20c ⅌ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm with a good jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were 277 tierces of bacon and 15 tierces dried beef. We continue to quote, as the current rates, Hams in sugar cure, canvassed sugar cured do 18@18½c; sides, ribbed, 16c; clear sides 15c; breakfast bacon 19½@20c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 22½@ 23c. Lard is quoted at 12½ in tierces, 13½@14c in buckets and kegs. Mess Pork $31 ⅌ barrel. Beef tongues $8 ⅌ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 12½c.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The store rates ranges as follows: Fancy $4 50 ⅌ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 16c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SODA—Sales Robin's 10½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

WHISKY—The market for whisky is quiet and firm, and the prices are unchanged. There was a fair amount of sales at the following figures: Proof whisky $1 12, and higher rates $1 07 ⅌ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL REPORT.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, July 14, 1870.

Business—The market was quiet and devoid of activity; buyers and sellers were again apart in their views. The result was a dull market and nothing done worthy of notice. Buyers refuse to pay the figures demanded.

CRUDE.

Inactivity was the order of the day. Buyers are still holding out offering low figures. There was nothing done worthy of notice. The nominal rates were: Spot 11½, July, 11½; offers to purchase at 11½, August, 11½; September, October or November, 12@12½c. Sales 1,100 bbls spot, 11½.

REFINED.

The market was dull; oil not wanted; buyers evidently made up their minds to hold off for the present. The nominal figures were, July, 27½; August, 27½; September or October, 27¾; November, 27¾.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry upon upper creek today, but transactions were mostly confined to parties upon lower creek. Oil sold at $4 25 was offered with but few sellers, and gravity oil was offered at $4 20 in this locality upon the upper creek $4 05 was paid for small lots, but the majority of buyers were offering $4. The market closed quiet with but little change of importance in outside quotations.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 00
500 bbls upper creek.....4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 20
500 bbls lower creek.....4 15
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 10

NEW YORK, July 13.—Closing on the 12th—Market brisk; crude selling more freely. We quote at 14½@14¾c; sales 1,100 bbls at 14¾@14¾c. Crude shipping grades held firmer at 18½@ 18¾c without sales. Refined—some inquiry, but very light; market closed 27½@27¾c; sales 500 bbls at 28c; 1,000 bbls at 27¾@28c; 500 bbls at 27¾—the latter parcel with conditions, making the price equal to 27½c. Shipments first half of August at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery steady; sales 6,000 bbls refined at 28c.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Oil City—Oil dull at $4 05 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, July 13.—The market is steady at $4 20@4 25 for shipments at these figures on lower creek. Oil City delivery is nominally $4 00@ 4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13.—Market quiet and nothing doing; nominally $4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet and firm; offering $4 15; asking $4 22.

SHAMBURG, July 13.—Market quiet, and but little doing: $4 on road; $3 70 to $3 80 at well.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market weak; N. S. to W. 26½c; S. W. offered at 27½c. Crude 12¾@13½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 13.—Market steady at $4 05.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, July 13.—The *Producers' Report* shows the production for June to be 15,731 barrels per day. Also, a decrease of stock of about 50,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, July 13, 3 P. M.—Market dull. Crude—Sales 500 bbls spot at 14¾c; 1,000 bbls spot and month, no sales; Philadelphia, 27½@ 27¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market firm and inactive; July, 27½c bid; August, 27¾c bid; September to December, 28c offered; crude, 13½c.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Market dull; crude, 14¾@14½c; refined, 27½@27¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 13.—There was a new well struck last night on Hyde & Co.'s farm, owned by Keyler & Worden, which is pumping about 90 to 100 bbls per day.

Market quiet and steady; holders firm at $4 20@4 25; no sales of refined yet.

River twenty-four hours and stationary; weather clear.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet with few sales at $4@4 05, upper road; $4 05@4 20 lower creek. Not much inquiry; weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market dull and quiet and nothing doing; $4 20 nominal; no sales this morning.

TIDIOUTE, July 13.—Market quiet at $4 00.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Market very quiet, with nothing doing; nominally $4 20@4 25 for crude; Oil City $4 55.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—5:20 P. M.—Spot and July, 27½; August, 27½; September, 27½; October, 27¾; September to December, 27¾c asked. Crude, 13½@13¾c. Market weak and inactive.

NEW YORK, July 13—5 P. M.—Refined on spot, July and August, 27½c; crude 14¼@14½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 9, 1870.

General Review.

The run of cattle since our last was heavy, mostly common and stockers. Good cattle were scarce and sold readily upon arrival at the yards at fair rates; while common and stockers dragged slowly. The cause of the dullness lies in the fact that farmers are too busily engaged in gathering their harvest to attend the markets to purchase stock. Greater activity will shortly prevail. The grass this summer has been abundant, and the condition of grass-fed cattle is excellent, but still they went off slowly at prices ranging from 5@6c for stockers. Prices of good cattle was fully up to last week—$9 00@9 50.

The supply of sheep was light, though the quality was fair. Prices ruled a shade lower, butchers buying sparingly, only sufficient to meet the wants of the home market.

Hogs were in plentiful supply, but purchases for home consumption were not heavy, and the great bulk were shipped East.

The following were the current rates for the different kinds of stock, and the different grades and quality, on Saturday:

CATTLE.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $8 @8 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ⅌ 25@7 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $6 50@7 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,050 $5 25@6 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $5 00@6 00.

HOGS

Extra Philadelphia, $9 50@9 75;good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $9 25@9 50; good to prime New York, 190 to 225, $8 75@9 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, $8 25@8 50; light stock hogs, 90 to 100, $8@8 25.

SHEEP.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 25@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 90; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@ 3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1 00@ 1 25.

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following are the shipments of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs East over the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the weeks ending Saturday, July 9, 1870.

New York via Allentown—1 cars horses, 116 cars cattle, 4 cars hogs, 58 cars sheep.

Philadelphia—8 cars horses, 62 cars cattle, 29 cars sheep 26 cars hogs.

New York via Tower of Rocks—82 cars cattle, 1 car sheep.

Baltimore—24 cars hogs.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

The following cars freighted with cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep were received from the West since Saturday last:

	Cars.
Cattle	7
Horses	6
Hogs	16
Sheep	16
Total	155

Cattle

Sold by.	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	Pat McFlynn	20	900	5 50
Hazlewood & B.	Wm. Duffey	1	⅌ lb.	54 00
Hazlewood & B.	Wm. Duffey	1	1,250	7 62
Hazlewood & B.	R. Mayers	17	18,530	7 62
Hazlewood & B.	J. Miller	19	19,830	4 90
Hazlewood & B.	McGarver	44	40,260	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Smith	23	19,320	8 12
Hazlewood & B.	T Lamb	15	19,760	8 50
Hazlewood & B.	Smith	24	20,640	8 25
Hazlewood & B.	J Irth	66	54,390	5 50
Hazlewood & B.	Willett	66	58,410	7 12
Hazlewood & B.	Bigus	58	49,530	7 00
Hazlewood & B.	Marks	40	34,800	7 25
Holmes, L & G.	Fritz	1	1,190	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	McCardle	1	1,000	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	McCardle	1	1,080	7 75
Holmes, L & G.	Estlebaugh	1	1,000	7 00
Holmes, L & G.	Fritz	19	17,400	5 95
Holmes, L & G.	Longstine	20	19,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Adams & Co	20	19,450	8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Black & Co	85	77,350	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Baker	45	37,750	115 35
Holmes, L & G.	Shutterger	60	54,000	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Yehn	46	37,950	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Black & Co	85	77,350	6 00
Holmes, L & G.	Klemens	5	4,850	5 25
Holmes, L & G.	Klemens	45	36,750	115 35
Holmes, L & G.	Fritz	1	980	5 00
Holmes, L & G.	Kissman	24	19,200	5 25
Holmes, L & G.	Brautigan	18	15,300	5 50
Holmes, L & G.	Brautigan	18	16,200	115 65
Holmes, L & G.	Fritz	19	16,150	5 50
Hedges & Taylor.	Peter Klemans	19	16,800	6 25
Hedges & Taylor.	Robert Mayhew	19	16,150	5 50
Hedges & Taylor.	Robby Maynes	1	1,070	4 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Hirschberger	19	20,900	6 50
Hedges & Taylor.	Hirschberger & Co			
	Kaufhman	41	41,270	8 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Z. Endless	16	19,320	8 40
Hedges & Taylor.	D. Lewig	19	19,100	8 00
Hedges & Taylor.	Joe McCardle	1	1,350	5 00
Hedges & Taylor.	P Kleiman	18	18,250	8 00
Hedges & Taylor.	C Q Briggs	16	17,900	7 62
Hedges & Taylor.	C Q Briggs	2	1,820	6 50
	MISCELLANOUS SALES.			
C K Ward	J Evans	34	28,850	8 00
R O Campbell.	Hemfelp	17	20,400	7 75
S Goodenby	R Mayers	17	20,400	8 00
S Goodenby	R Mayers	17	20,400	8 00
C K Ward	A Vinyard	18	18,900	7 00
T W Ferts	D Laduct	18	18,900	7 00
C K Ward	H S	16	18,825	8 25

—$6 off.
—$8 off.
—$10 over.
—$10 off.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry upon upper creek today, but transactions were mostly confined to parties upon lower creek. Oil sold at $4 25 was offered with but few sellers, and gravity oil was offered at $4 20 in this locality upon the upper creek $4 05 was paid for small lots, but the majority of buyers were offering $4. The market closed quiet with but little change of importance in outside quotations.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$4 05
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 00
500 bbls upper creek.....4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 20
500 bbls lower creek.....4 15
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 10

NEW YORK, July 13—Closing on the 12th—Market brisk; crude selling more freely. We quote at 14¾@14¾c; sales 1,100 bbls at 14¾@14¾c. Crude shipping grades held firmer at 18½@ 18¾c without sales. Refined—some inquiry, but very light; market closed 27½@27¾c; sales 500 bbls at 28c; 1,000 bbls at 27¾@28c; 500 bbls at 27¾—the latter parcel with conditions, making the price equal to 27½c. Shipments first half of August at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery steady; sales 6,000 bbls refined at 28c.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Oil City—Oil dull at $4 05 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, July 13.—The market is steady at $4 20@4 25 for shipments at these figures on lower creek. Oil City delivery is nominally $4 00@ 4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13.—Market quiet and nothing doing; nominally $4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet and firm; offering $4 15; asking $4 22.

SHAMBURG, July 13.—Market quiet, and but little doing: $4 on road; $3 70 to $3 80 at well.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market weak; N. S. to W. 26½c; S. W. offered at 27½c. Crude 12¾@13½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 13.—Market steady at $4 05.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, July 13.—The *Producers' Report* shows the production for June to be 15,731 barrels per day. Also, a decrease of stock of about 50,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, July 13, 3 P. M.—Market dull. Crude—Sales 500 bbls spot at 14¾c; 1,000 bbls spot and month, no sales; Philadelphia, 27½@ 27¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Market firm and inactive; July, 27½c bid; August, 27¾c bid; September to December, 28c offered; crude, 13½c.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Market dull; crude, 14¾@14½c; refined, 27½@27¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 13.—There was a new well struck last night on Hyde & Co.'s farm, owned by Keyler & Worden, which is pumping about 90 to 100 bbls per day.

Market quiet and steady; holders firm at $4 20@4 25; no sales of refined yet.

River twenty-four hours and stationary; weather clear.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—Market quiet with few sales at $4@4 05, upper road; $4 05@4 20 lower creek. Not much inquiry; weather clear and warm.

ROUSEVILLE, July 13.—Market dull and quiet and nothing doing; $4 20 nominal; no sales this morning.

TIDIOUTE, July 13.—Market quiet at $4 00.

OIL CITY, July 13.—Market very quiet, with nothing doing; nominally $4 20@4 25 for crude; Oil City $4 55.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12—5:20 P. M.—Spot and July, 27½; August, 27½; September, 27½; October, 27¾; September to December, 27¾c asked. Crude, 13½@13¾c. Market weak and inactive.

NEW YORK, July 13—5 P. M.—Refined on spot, July and August, 27½c; crude 14¼@14½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, July 11, 1870.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following are the arrivals by car loads, as taken from the books at Mr. McKown, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
M. Varner, Chicago	2
Rothchilds & Graybiel, Chicago	2
N. Kester, Chicago	3
B. Kafz, Chicago	1
L. Lowenstine, Chicago	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Ohio	1
Needy & Bro., Ohio	1
John Ault, Ohio	1
C. B. Taylor, Ohio	1
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1
Ziegler & Shamberg, Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago	1
Chas. Haas, Chicago	1
H. T. Hays (stockers), Chicago	1
Gen. Emerick, Ohio	1
M. Hirsh & Co., Ohio	1
R. O. Campbell, Ohio	1
Frejell	1
Total	33
Total last week	33

The above table shows an increase of eight cars over the previous week, and would indicate the arrival of some 550 head, which added to those left over from Saturday gathering their crops, and they look for still lower rates during the latter part of July and the month of August.

The principal points from which the supply of cattle came was Chicago, various parts of Ohio, and from the adjoining counties in this State. As before remarked, owing to the abundance of grass, cattle came in such an excellent condition, and because of the scarcity of strictly prime, must to a greater or less extent fill the void in the market.

The following are a few of the sales made during the morning, the prices averaged indicating the state of the market:

Thomas Lafferty & Co. 20 head Mercer county steers at an average of 26 50.

Carr & Mcclaister had on sale 80 head Ohio steers and heifers which were all disposed of at $6 25@7.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 60 head medium to prime Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 75@6 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., disposed of 20 head Ohio common at $6@6 50.

Thornton Lafferty sold 20 head Mercer county steers at $6 50@7.

Marks & Bro. sold 96 Chicago and 11 Ohio medium to prime steers at $7 50@8 50.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 63 Ohio steers and heifers at $6 25@6 75.

Several lots stockers were disposed of at prices ranging from $5 12½@5 25.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep in the market was light, but the quality was rather better than last week, though there was no change. Good to prime sheep and lambs sold readily, whilst inferior were dull and dragging. Holders were indisposed to grant any abatement in prices, and buyers generally were little inclined to purchase more than was actually necessary to meet their immediate wants. The actual sales were light, the following will indicate the tone of the market:

E. L. Lafferty & Co. exposed for sale 180 head Butler county sheep and lambs—the former of extra weight, sold at $2 50@4 50 ⅌ head, and the latter at $1 50@3.

Alburn & Gavin offered for sale a good lot (125) of Butler county sheep and lambs, and disposed of at prices ranging from $2 75@4 00 ⅌ head.

Pringle sold a lot of sheep and lambs at $1 25 @3.

Several small lots were disposed of at $1 25@ 3 50@4 00.

A large margin of the sheep and lambs remained unsold, and will either be held over or shipped East.

Hogs.

The market for hogs still continues dull, with few offerings and limited sales. The ruling price may be given as 9@9½c. This state of things cannot long exist.

Horses and Mules.

We could hear of neither offerings nor sales, though there was some inquiry for good draught horses and mules.

Milch Cows

Did not meet with ready sale, and were held at various prices according to their superior qualities as milkers.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

There is a fair demand from yards and good stocks on hand. We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$60 00
First Common	50 00
Second Common	40 00
Third Common	30 00
Shortstock	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Siding Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	30 00
Flooring for sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Flooring and Shelving for boarding	40 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Sanded weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent planed boards	30 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	31 00
Oak and Yellow Pine Boards	35 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 25
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 1, 18-inch, shaved	6 00
Lath	4 00

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 16, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

LEATHER.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

SHALL THERE BE TWO REPUBLICAN TICKETS?

The question is put every hour of every day. It is talked about soberly, earnestly, in private and in public. It is in the minds of the masses, where the answer is forming, indeed is already formed. It is in the minds of the political managers, whose very designs it impeaches. The question is real and must have a practical answer. The political leaders pretend to believe that two tickets will insure defeat in the Republican Gibralter. Why then should they persist in the fatal policy of nominating another ticket? Do they prefer defeat to the election of the present ticket? It would so seem. Is this then the measure of their devotion to the Republican cause? Are they for defeating any and every ticket they do not make? Is this the standard of their patriotism—the spoils their sole aim? So it would seem.

If the present ticket were not the equal, not to say the superior of any ever nomited since the Republican party had an existence in Allegheny—if the nominees were unsound in a single particular; were set up in special interests, personal or pecuniary; if for any reason the ticket did not give satisfaction, as—much as any ever did, to the great body of the party—if there existed a single reason why the ticket should not stand, only that it was not made in a certain way and by certain persons; then, perhaps, those who propose another ticket might ask for a hearing. But confessedly no such reason exists.

Days have elapsed since the Republican nominations were made. They have been examined by the public and the press. Scrutiny has been invited. The dissenters have been urged to speak out plainly, in general and particular, and say whether or not the ticket is composed of good and true men, capable Republicans, every way deserving of confidence; and though the request has been pressed and time enough has elapsed to mature an answer, the only response is that the ticket is not "regular."

The response is an insult to the intelligence of the party, and is justly ridiculed by the public. In the past we have had "regular" nominations; and what have they been; to what have they brought us? The Pennsylvania Legislature for years has been composed of the product of "regularity," and by it we have been brought into disgrace. We have been "regular" till the people are filled with disgust, and a firm, universal determination exists not longer to submit to it.

It is reduced down to this: Nominations, ever so good, must not be supported if not from the source whereby we have proceeded the abuses under which the people groan; that the people have no right to reform abuses; that the idea that they govern is a sham; that nothing which the machine that certain leaders possess and run does not grind out, ready made, will the people be permitted to have.

Now, whence did these leaders derive the patent for their comprehensive machine? Who conferred on them the right to control the politics, fill the offices, pocket the emoluments, dictate everything relating to public affairs? Do they pay all the taxes, or even a considerable share of them? Do they possess all the virtue and intelligence extant? Has their past management been such as to entitle them to the extraordinary degree of confidence they ask?

It would insult the common understanding to suppose that an answer is not ready in the mouths of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Allegheny, or to entertain the suspicion that in that proportion the Republican voters are not prepared to utter an emphatic NO to the proposition of a few leaders to place in the field another Republican ticket.

OUR CAUSE.

Allegheny county has now in the field as good, if not the best and strongest, ticket ever placed in nomination in the county. There is not one man on the ticket who is not well qualified by ability and fitness for the discharge of the duties of the office for which he has been named—not one man whose personal character and merits do not entitle him to the confidence of the people. The candidates have not literally conscripted—they have been asked to serve the public, at a time when any other than good service is a thousand times worse than none.

The State of New York is hopelessly lost to the Republican cause. In the country districts of that State where the Republicans had 60,000 majority five years ago, we are to-day in a minority. The party has been murdered by its pretended friends. A corrupt horde of politicians fastened themselves on the vitals of the party for purposes of public plunder and sucked out its life blood. For all purposes of public usefulness the party in New York is dead, and the unanimous verdict of the New York Republican press is, murdered by lobbyists and public plunderers.

Are we to have such a state of affairs in Pennsylvania? Let candid and intelligent Republicans ask themselves how far are we behind New York to-day? Little, now we expect to carry Pennsylvania we must rescue the State from the thraldom in which Cameronism and "rings" and lobbies have placed her. Republicans will no longer fight for a victory which means unlimited license to plunder the State.

Republicans of Allegheny County! You have now an opportunity of rescuing your party from the domination of a "ring." Timid men will talk to you and conjure up the phantom—danger of divison and defeat. Ring masters and some honest men too, will prattle gibberish about "bolters" and reform *in* the organization as if there were any "bolting" or movement *outside* of the organization. Remember that timidity never reformed anything and never will. Elect the ticket at the head of our columns and you will have able, pure, incorruptible men in office, who will do honor to the party and themselves in their respected public stations. You will do a real practical service in the interests of purity and reform. Will you do it? Or, will you wait until the party in Pennsylvania has been murdered as it already has been in New York? We do not doubt your response.

The condition in Illinois is not much better. Governor PALMER describes the Legislature of last winter as utterly demoralized. The lobby was in complete possession of both houses, dictating legislation at its will, and robbing the State of millions. The Executive was overborne, and a plundering mob installed in the capital.

REASONS FOR REFORMS.

It is something wonderful in what a matter of course way and how uncomplainingly people pay taxes; and what is more wonderful still, how little they know what the money is all for. Especially is this the case in municipal and county affairs. Concerning the national debt, and the taxes required therefor, the people are well informed, and willing to stand under the burthen, asking only that the taxes shall be laid with sense and equality. But in regard to city and county taxes the suspicion is extensive, perhaps in some instances more extensive than just, that the public is victimized by incapable and dishonest management. For instance, the levying of a tax for some three hundred thousand dollars on the city of Pittsburgh, for general purposes, when the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars is lying idle, rather lying in bank for the benefit of individuals and others,—will any one pretend that this is not unjust to tax-payers, that it is judicious, or even honest management? Will it be pretended that it is good policy, or that it is honest towards taxpayers to hoard nearly half a million for no better reason than that certain individuals may get five per cent. interest, while the city is paying six per cent., a policy which is equivalent to paying eleven per cent. by the city? Could tax-payers know all that is going on beneath the surface; could they be made aware how this money is used, how much the taxes might be reduced and how great is the need of ability and honesty in office, they would meet the tax-gatherer with even less cheerfulness than they do. Corruption in office is the canker of long possession of power. How this canker has eaten its way into public affairs, we have only to look beneath the surface—though a man of ordinary intelligence will be convinced by looking about him. In another column will be found a statement in regard to the Treasury of Pittsburgh, which will assist the inquiring mind to conclusions. Now, whenever the people and taxpayers make an attempt at reform, they find standing between them and the Legislatures a hord of officeholders and political leaders, whose very living depends on having no reform. Whatever is obtained must be through them; and it is known to the public that no law, however just or simple, can be got through the Legislature without paying an army of "pinchers" and "roosters." Our citizens know very well how true this is. These are among the things which have produced the present reform movement, gives it its great strength with the people, and renders its success certain. He who shuts his eyes either to the reasons that have produced it, or the overwhelming strength of the cause represented by the Republican ticket, cannot claim to possess even ordinary sagacity.

SUBSTANTIAL REFORM.

The adoption of the new Constitution of Illinois by the people of that State is an event of importance to all the States, for the example will most certainly be followed by at least some of the other States, where exist many of the evils to which a corrective has been applied in Illinois. In Pennsylvania the question of constitutional emendation is sure to be tried, and we hope to see it initiated at the next session of the Legislature. Reform is and will be resisted by a certain class of politicians, who fare best under the present order of things, especially as regards special legislation, which is a principal source of evil. Allegheny, under the Reform Movement, is going to send a delegation that will be true to Constitutional reform—the old liners having steadily resisted it, for the reason with reform once accomplished, their occupation, in a great measure, would be gone. Under the new constitution of Illinois, members of the Legislature are obliged to swear that they have not knowingly or intentionally paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to influence directly or indirectly, any vote at the election at which they were chosen, and that they have not accepted, and will not accept, any money or other valuable thing for any vote or influence that they may give or withhold while in office. Special legislation of all kinds is prohibited—a most salutary measure. No street railway shall be constructed without the consent of the corporate or other authority having control of the street first being obtained. The power of the Legislature to increase the State debt, except for war purposes, is limited to $250,000. No municipal corporation shall incur indebtedness for an amount exceeding five per cent. of the value of the taxable property therein. The clerks of all courts of record, and the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds in Cook county (now revelling in immense fees) shall receive fixed salaries, which shall in no case be as great as the compensation of a judge of the Circuit Court. All fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of the constitution. Stockholders in incorporated companies may cast votes according to the number of shares that they hold, for each of as many persons as there are directors to be elected, or may concentrate the total number of their votes upon any one or more of the candidates—an extension of the minority representation principle. State and municipal aid to railroads is prohibited. Railroad corporations doing business in the State are obliged to have transfer offices in Chicago. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock or franchises with any other corporation owning a parallel or competing line—a preventative of crushing railroad monopolies. The State and all municipal corporations are forbidden to levy taxes for, or make donations to, any Church or contribute in any way to promote a sectarian purpose.

—Republicans of Allegheny! It is reforms like these that Pennsylvania needs. To the good work your Republican Legislative ticket stands pledged. It is one of the reasons that the old liners oppose it and propose to get up another. To this insane extent they may push themselves. But can they push you into the support of their ticket?

A GREAT SCOUNDREL.

Brussels has lately been the scene of a financial failure which possesses curious interest on several accounts. If it had occurred in London or anywhere in Great Britain the fame of the catastrophe would soon have reached the most remote and secluded cabin in our territories. In some important respects it resembles the affair of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, though surpassing that catastrophe in the magnitude of the ruin which it has produced. Many of our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the name of the banker of Brussels, LANGRAND-DUMONCEAU, whose failure has caused so great a sensation within the range of his financial operations. He began life as a peddler or hawker of goods from house to house, in Brussels, his native city; then went to Algiers where he served as a common soldier in the Foreign Legion, and about twenty years ago he returned to Brussels when he obtained some sort of connection with an insurance company. In this employment he soon displayed extraordinary business tact and having studied the English system of Life-Assurance he founded in society in Brussels on the same plan. This was the beginning of his success. As a lay champion of ultramontanism he gained the good will of the Catholic clergy, and through their influence he acquired the confidence of their flocks who eagerly entrusted their savings to his keeping. Attracted by the large dividends which LANGRAND promised, the nobles of Belgium and Austria readily confided their superfluous funds to the orthodox financier, and from a brother-in-law of the Austrian Emperor, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, it is stated that he received the charge of as much as thirteen millions of francs. It must be understood that he shortly connected with his Life Assurance Society other schemes for the use and augmentation of capital. The present Pope was led to place great trust in his integrity and financial skill, and bestowed upon him the title of Count. Through the Papal nuncio in Belgium, and for the sum of one hundred thousand francs, LANGRAND procured a brief from His Holiness by which his credit was rendered limitless among the humbler classes of the people. Relying upon the sound judgment, if not the infallibility of the Head of their Church, not only rich persons confided in the reckless speculator, but great numbers of servants and day laborers placed in his hands all that they were worth and all that they were able to save of the product of their toil. His financial projects were various. Eighteen different stock companies were organized by him. But it was pretended that all these schemes were carried on for high philanthropic and pious objects in connection with the enrichment of those who placed their money under his control. And it is surprising for how long a period the scoundrel succeeded in imposing upon his dupes. A few months ago a newspaper in Brussels exposed some unmistakably villainous proceedings in which the Count had been engaged, and thus led to an investigation which has resulted in the explosion of all his operations. The Count has fled to South America. It is impossible to say precisely the extent of the ruin which he has caused, but thousands of poor people are among the sufferers.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

In the last number of *Harper's Magazine* there is an interesting sketch of the history of the Waldenses. By its publication a good service has been rendered to the cause of freedom, as many thousands have been made acquainted with certain facts which it is very important should be known. As the reader learns from that narrative, those Alpine people so long loathed and persecuted, have, within the last few years, become objects of lively interest among the Italians to the south of them. Keen curiosity is felt to know their opinions and to comprehend the principles by which they were sustained under trials so terrible and prolonged. Since the war of 1859 and the changes produced by it, agents sent out and in part supported by these wonderful people, have been able to labor with small hindrance for the diffusion of their religious doctrines among the Italians of the plains, and the interest already excited by the knowledge of their past, has proved a very advantageous introduction. With the aid of funds received from England and America, they some years since established a Protestant theological seminary in the Salvati Palace at Florence, which at present has three professors and fourteen students. This school and the general missionary efforts of the Waldenses have owned much of their efficiency and success to Professor DE SANCTIS, whose death was announced two or three months ago. He was universally regarded as one of the most learned scholars in Italy. A score of years ago, he was a priest in Rome, pastor of the church of Santa Madalena and Censor of the *Index Expurgatorius*, a position of great importance in the Roman system. His appointment to the place indicates the estimation in which he was held. Professor DE SANCTIS was not only learned, but remarkable for his eloquence and eminent for the purity of his life and for his evangelical virtues. Led by investigation to renounce Romanism, he took refuge in England, and when Italy was opened up for such labors, he joined the Waldensian Protestants in their work among the Italians, and at the time of his death, was one of the teachers in the Florence school

In the present condition of Italy these Protestant operations in the Capital seem destined to lead to important consequences. According to "R.," the correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"The movement has become the center of an energetic, if ineffective, agitation in almost every part of Italy. It has affiliated institutions even in Sicily. Here, a liberal preacher has established a church, especially in Messina, in which city a strong Protestant element may be detected. During the past year it is supposed that more than two thousand persons have received the Holy Communion from this organization."

We may add that it is performing no insignificant part in connection with the public schools, and especially in furnishing them with competent teachers. Even the foregoing meager statement will rearrange many readers of the prayer with which MILTON concluded his celebrated sonnet "On the Late Massacre in Piedmont:"

Their martyred blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred fold, who, having learned thy way,
Early may fly the Babylonian woe.

OUT AT LAST!

We knew it would come! The only question was, in what shape. We know now. The "organ" has told us on what ground the Republican nominations are to be opposed, for what reason the candidates are unworthy of public confidence and the party (or name) is dead. Here it is:

THE UP (R. P.) TICKET.

Messrs. Editors Gazette: Permit one to ask who does not feel deeply interested in the line which a few men are now trying to excite in the Republican ranks, if the following can be considered Republicans who dignify themselves with the name of "Reformers." Are they to settle the Constitution of the United States, which declares "there shall be no religious test," when they run a man for the Court House on Wednesday and gave no religion nor say but the United Presbyterian? Mr. Carnahan is a U. P.; Mr. Kirk is a U. P.; Major Frew is a U. P.; Alderman Tindle is a U. P.; Mr. Aaron is both priest U. P.; Rev. F. A. Hutchins is a U. P.; Alexander Brickell is a U. P., and I think he is a U. P., and a great many others such as these, who, if they have been shaken by the wind, have been in the *last* string, for U. P.'s, and many others, I think, who have not bolted, or formed an "*Independent* Ecclesiastical *Organization*," have been put on the U. P. very good kind of people when they are good, and I do not know that they are not, but is it right that the most influential of them declared yesterday they would not vote for the Reform ticket, if they put up a bogus, disloyal ticket. So please tell your readers, from one who loves U. P.ism, that it is all up with the ructionists' ticket.

Well, although it is bad enough, we are glad it is no worse! We were told something was coming, and almost feared lest we would not be able to survive the blast. But we guess we shall, if let alone awhile. But whether the nominees will be able to stand such a charge, is another question. We didn't know before that it was against a man running for office to be known as "a U. P." But we suppose we were mistaken, for the "organ" says so, and the ring back up the "organ," and what the ring and the "organ" say and do must not be seriously questioned. We thought our candidates were respectable men; but to be told that a majority of them are terrible "U. P.'s," shakes our faith. But there is some comfort left. A portion of the ticket, it seems, are not tainted with the shocking heresy. Our refuge, therefore, is in them. Let no "U. P." show his head hereafter!

A VERY pretty imbroglio of political affairs in Europe was indicated in the cable dispatches contained in our issue of yesterday, and, by the confusion of names—for which, we suppose, the Associated Press is responsible—the complication was made to appear worse than it is in fact. The root of the difficulty, or the cause of the excitement, is apparently to be found in an act of General PRIM during those travels in search of a king, of which a synopsis was given in the COMMERCIAL of Monday last. In that statement the General was said to have offered the crown of Spain to a Prince of Hohenzollern. When describing his labors, PRIM alluded to the German negotiations without mentioning the name of the royal personage to whom the proposition had been made, and by whom it had been refused. We supplied the name Hohenzollern on the authority of the French journalist from whom were derived the facts of the narrative. It is now known that the person in question was Prince FRIEDRICH CARL, a nephew of King WILLIAM of Prussia, and the fact or report which has produced such intense excitement in Paris, is the announcement that Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen has been invited and has accepted the invitation to occupy the Spanish throne. The fortunate Prince is a son of Prince ANTON, now residing as Prussian commandant at Dusseldorf. The prospect of a German Prince on the throne of CHARLES the Fifth, placed there through the influence of Count BISMARCK tolling in the interest of Prussia and of German unity, naturally causes deep disgust and not less alarm to the French Emperor. In these feelings a large portion of his subjects doubtless sympathize in a very lively manner, and to prevent the realization of the scheme will probably seem an object of sufficient importance to warrant the use of means more substantial than diplomacy. As a stroke of statecraft on the part of BISMARCK the arrangement must at once take rank among his most brilliant diplomatic feats, and if his art should prove able to convert the scheme into fact without involving Europe in war, whatever doubts may have existed as to his being the greatest chess-player of modern times, must vanish forever into thin air. With respect to the difficulties in the way of its consummation, some of them are hinted at in the dispatches. In offering the crown to a German Prince at all, it seems that PRIM exceeded the general commission with which he had been invested, as indeed he admitted by refusing to mention the name of the personage whose scouts had been so easily alarmed. Probably the Spanish people do not desire a German King, and a powerful party in the Cortes are certain to vote against receiving as their Sovereign any person known to be disagreeable to their powerful and dangerous neighbor of France. England's consent to the arrangement will not go for much, and we do not expect to hear that either Prince LEOPOLD or Prince CARL has been elected by the Cortes.

A DAY or two ago we referred to the long continued dry weather by which parts of France have suffered this summer, and to the misery thus brought about among the agricultural, indeed the entire laboring population. Even now, the conviction is deeply settled in the minds of the French peasantry that their Government is always more or less responsible for all evils which they are unable to trace to their own neglect or misdoing, and the discontent resulting from the actual and prospective scarcity is one of the elements of trouble to which people are looking forward, should the question of succession become a directly practical question any time within the next year. This danger is believed to be much enhanced by the operations of the International Association of Workmen. It is alleged that the agents of the society are everywhere active, and that the organization comprehends in its network representatives not only of every important manufacturing establishment in France, but of mechanics' unions in remote and secluded villages. To affiliated societies of the great International Association it is at present the fashion in France to ascribe not only all strikes but all plots and conspiracies for the overthrow of the Government, and some believe that the extent and activity of the organization are grossly exaggerated by the police department to justify the arrest and punishment of its members. According to an elaborate report of the department lately published, the enrolled members of the International Society amount to nearly five hundred thousand in France alone, while in all Europe they amount to about a million. Mr. GAILLARDET thinks that the number in France may amount to a hundred thousand, and supposes the exaggeration of the police statement to be manifest from the small pecuniary means at the disposal of the society. As each member, on admission, pays a certain sum into the treasury, a membership of half a million would place very much greater resources at the command of the chiefs than they have hitherto appeared to possess. In the report to which we have referred, MAZZINI receives the credit of having conceived and realized the thought of utilizing for his revolutionary projects the tendency towards association manifested by the workmen's societies since 1863. The apparent object was and is the enfranchisement of the workmen, while, it is alleged, the real object was and is to renovate by revolutionizing society. However this may be, the members of the organization have busied themselves as much with political and religious as with social questions. Though by government interference the organization was believed to have been dissolved in 1868, through some arrangement or provision not touched by the police, its operations went on in secret. In fact, the French police appear not to have suspected, at least not to have known at that time, the international character or relations of the Association. They have lately discovered that after the judicial condemnation of the members of the Paris Committee, in 1868, the workmen of Chicago, in the United States, sent them the sum of eighty-seven pounds sterling. These statements enable the reader to understand the point of view from which the authorities in France look at the International Labor Union.

IT is not denied by any person that the Reform Republican ticket, nominated on Wednesday last, is the best ever nominated in this county. Of course we speak of the ticket as a whole. It is absolutely unassailable. There is not a man on it who has not been, and is not now, an ardent and consistent Republican. The "Young Venetia," however, tells us that it is not "regular," that is to say, was not made to their order. This is true enough; but what of it? The old "organ" has not been permitted to bargain in advance for the public printing—the price of its support of particular candidates—and this is indeed rather bad for the "organ." The Winnebago chieftain, who, according to the confession of his followers here has not twenty friends in the county, (we think he has more) has not been able to make up a candidate for Senator, or an Assembly ticket, (through "Young Venetia" of course), which would stand by him, or nullify the strength of the county by *an equal division*, if that suited as well, and that is rather worse for CAMERON. It is pretty hard on the old "regular" office-hunter, too, we admit; and all these evils would have been avoided by adhering to "regularity." One objection to "regularity" is that it is too expensive. The State of New York was too big a price to pay for it, even if it did put money into the pockets of the "lobby" and "ring." We must beg "Young Venetia's" pardon. We cannot really consent to give up Pennsylvania, even to accommodate you, much as we would be willing to oblige you in a smaller matter. "Regularity" is a good thing for a certain class of people. We believe in suiting democracy well enough. We have heard that the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON rather inclined to, and that ALEXANDER does not oppose it. The Republican party will use it just as long as it is useful to maintain party strength and success; and will dispense with it just as soon as it becomes an instrument of party destruction. We rather think the mission of "Young Venetia" is ended. Come, gentlemen, put aside your narrow and perverse notions of "regularity" and help to elect the Reform ticket.

WE think we know whereof we affirm when we say that four-fifths of the Republicans of the county will vote the Reform ticket. Of course every political Thug and Bummer will vote against it. Every newspaper presently or prospectively interested in "organized" regularity, besides the old county and city official jobs will war against the movement, and traduce every person connected with it with all the malignity, impotent though it be, which springs from selfish and corrupt interests endangered. All on the "slate" now; all who expect to be put on it, will for the present oppose, but with the tacit understanding that they are open to conviction. Some honest and timid men, who never can see anything but mountains before them, who shudder at the idea of responsibility, and who fight only under cover, and some honest men who are not timid, unbelieving THOMASES, to whom success alone can carry conviction, may vote against us or not vote at all. But we believe we shall succeed, notwithstanding the certainty of opposition from some of the quarters above indicated and the possibility of it from all. The honest, intelligent, disinterested masses of the party are with us heart and hand. What is more, and indeed conclusive, no reason can be given why any such should not be. What they have wanted for years was a ticket for which they could vote without a surrender of conscience and judgment to party expediency. This they have now. No man will ever be ashamed of having voted the Reform ticket. The young and callow politicans who for a year or two have been perambulating the county, presuming to instruct the farmers and others what to do and how to vote, may as well understand that their good offices are not needed. It is to be hoped that they may find more profitable employment while they relieve people of the country of what has become a sore annoyance. This advice is gratis, and given by request of some gentlemen in the rural districts, who have a personal interest in the subject.

THE Junta are vexing themselves about the part certain individuals took in the Republican Convention, but ignore the only question that is now in the case, to wit: *What good reason is there for nominating another Republican ticket?* The question is not what part this or that man took in the Convention, but shall there be another? They pretend to deprecate division. Why, then, introduce the only thing that can produce it—a second Republican ticket? Are not the present nominees Republicans? Are they not honest and capable? Then why should they be opposed? Do the offices belong to a particular set of men, by whom only nominations may be made? Did not Republicans nominate the tickets? Is it not as good a ticket as ever was made? Does the public interest or the welfare of the party call for another? Who, beside a limited number of leaders is not pleased? Because they are not, are they going to set up other nominations, whereby only the success of the party can be endangered? We invite the leaders to take these questions into consideration. There is nothing else to be decided. The decision will probably affect them far more than the party. For already is it certain that the Republican ticket possesses strength enough to insure its election. It is cordially and joyfully accepted by the great body of the party, with whom the discontents should prepare to act in harmony.

THE Income Tax is to stand, such being the agreement of the Conference Committee on the part of the two houses of Congress. The rate will be two-and-half per cent., half the present rate; the exemptions two thousand dollars, double the present amount. The inquisitorial features which make the tax utterly detestable, remain. There is a bare possibility that a death blow may be dealt before the adjournment, which is fixed for the 15th inst. In other respects the tax and tariff bill works extensive reforms. It reduces the aggregate of taxation, it is estimated, something like seventy-five millions annually. The tax on gross receipts is wholly abolished, others are modified, and the free list is greatly enlarged.

THE old line leaders poh-poh-ed at the idea that the Republican nominees would consent to run. They will all decline, was their positive assertion. The wish was father to the thought. Days have elapsed, and although every effort has been made by the leaders to induce the candidates to decline, they all stand. Thus, one by one, the hopes of the leaders have been disappointed, until they are now brought to face and deal with the living fact that the ticket stands and will stand; that it suits the great body of the party, which can see no reason why another should be nominated. This fact cannot be set aside. Misrepresentation will not dispose of it—it must be acknowledged and dealt with; and those whose duty it is to deal with it, if they are wise, will not attempt to delude themselves with the idea that an overwhelming public sentiment does not sustain the Republican ticket. It is evident that a majority of Republicans openly support it. To this must be added a large part of the remainder who will give it their silent support at the polls. Let no man delude himself into the belief that such is not the case. Many who at first poh-poh-ed have ceased to do so, and now admit as much as is here claimed. And every day makes the case still stronger. Nothing threatens the perfect union and complete success of the party but the insane idea which some still cling to of nominating a second Republican ticket.

WHILE the tax payers of Allegheny county are enjoying the luxury of paying taxes increased by two mills over last year, the idea of cutting down expenses is a good one to consider. The Republican Convention proposed as a beginning, and something real, to fix the emoluments of the respective offices at a fair rate and pay the balance of the fees into the public treasury. In this way it is believed that not less than twenty-five, and possibly as much as fifty thousand dollars, will be saved annually to the tax payers of the county. To accomplish this reform the Allegheny delegation last winter were urged to secure the necessary legislation—but the political leaders declared against the proposition. Some of them became active against it, and nothing was done,—*and nothing will be done until the Junta of office holders are deposed.* So long as they possess half a dozen offices that annually pay them from five to fifteen thousand dollars each, the reform cannot be accomplished with their consent. It must, therefore, be done without their consent. It is this large aggregate of emoluments that enables them to control primary meetings, corrupt conventions and manage to suit themselves in defiance of the people, the political and financial affairs of the county. It is for the enormous salaries that they are now fighting desperately. The Republican nominees now before the county are pledged to this reform; and if people desire to see it accomplished they should give the nominees their earnest support.

THE silly "organ" says the nominations by the Republican Convention was a "nefarious" piece of business. We beg to inform that authority that the time for this description of arguments has passed. Neither the Convention itself nor the gentlemen of which the ticket is composed are open to epithets of this kind. It would be more to the purpose to show wherein the nominations or the movement that produced them are "nefarious."

It is probable that the ring "organ" would find it difficult to specify wherein there is anything "nefarious" in the ticket or the convention. We have scrutinized the nominees rather closely, and we are free to confess that not one of them is open to the grave suspicion of the "organ." They have, we believe, a standing in the community which commonly shields citizens from abuse of the kind, but we can find a reason, though not an excuse, for this display of bad manners on the part of the "organ" by the rage into which the "ring" and their mouth-piece have been thrown by their complete overthrow at the hands of an outraged party.

FROM nearly every section of the county we have reports of the perfect satisfaction with which the Republican ticket is received. In the country districts, not less than in the city, are Republicans prepared to support it. No necessity for another is any where felt. Certain adherents to the Central Junta manifest some disposition to disrupt the party by getting up a bolter's ticket, but the numbers is not great; and with them even it is hoped that reason will yet prevail. We are glad to be able to assure the party that immediate steps will be taken to organize with a view to vigorous action. "Organized" bolting always does and county and city official jobs will war against the movement, and traduce every person connected with it with all the malignity, impotent though it be, which springs from selfish and corrupt interests endangered. All on the "slate" now; all who expect to be put on it, will for the present oppose, but with the tacit understanding that they are open to conviction. Some honest and timid men, who never can see anything but mountains before them, who shudder at the idea of responsibility, and who fight only under cover, and some honest men who are not timid, unbelieving THOMASES, to whom success alone can carry conviction, may vote against us or not vote at all. But we believe we shall succeed, notwithstanding the certainty of opposition from some of the quarters above indicated and the possibility of it from all. The honest, intelligent, disinterested masses of the party are with us heart and hand. What is more, and indeed conclusive, no reason can be given why any such should not be. What they have wanted for years was a ticket for which they could vote without a surrender of conscience and judgment to party expediency. This they have now. No man will ever be ashamed of having voted the Reform ticket. The young and callow politicans who for a year or two have been perambulating the county, presuming to instruct the farmers and others what to do and how to vote, may as well understand that their good offices are not needed. It is to be hoped that they may find more profitable employment while they relieve people of the country of what has become a sore annoyance. This advice is gratis, and given by request of some gentlemen in the rural districts, who have a personal interest in the subject.

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